

BOSTON RECORDER.

PUBLISHED BY NATHANIEL WILLIS, NO. 3, SUFFOLK BUILDINGS, CONGRESS-STREET, BOSTON.

TUESDAY MORNING, JULY 29, 1817.

VOL. II.

RELIGIOUS DEPARTMENT.

ALPHABETICAL LIST

OF PROTESTANT

MISSIONARY STATIONS & MISSIONARIES

THROUGHOUT THE WORLD.

[Continued from page 127.]

TANJORE.

On the Southern Carnatic, in the In-

dia. *Christian Knowledge Society*.—1766.

John Caspar Kolhoff.

At this place the illustrious Swartz la-

borer for the year 1813 is—

100 children and 111 heathens;

1000 baptisms; 706: Received from the

missionaries, 7: Marriages, 31:

Deaths, 10.

The country missions are assisted by

country priests, who have

received ordination from—

Nanaheragason,

Abraham.

THEOPOLIS.

On the coast of Africa, about 600 miles east of

Cape Town. *Missionary Society*.—1814.

Charles Wm. Pezold.

John Raby,

Stephen Swinyard.

UNDEVELOPED COUNTRY.

On the Cape Comorin, in the In-

dia. *Missionary Society*.—1815.

Samuel Render.

At this place the illustrious Swartz la-

borer for the year 1813 is—

100 children and 111 heathens;

1000 baptisms; 706: Received from the

missionaries, 7: Marriages, 31:

Deaths, 10.

TRANQUEBAR.

On the Southern Carnatic, in the Peninsula

of India. *Missionary Society*.—1705.

John Caspar Kolhoff.

At this place the illustrious Swartz la-

borer for the year 1813 is—

100 children and 111 heathens;

1000 baptisms; 706: Received from the

missionaries, 7: Marriages, 31:

Deaths, 10.

TRINIDAD.

On the Southern Carnatic, in the In-

dia. *Missionary Society*.—1816.

Thomas Norton.

At this place the illustrious Swartz la-

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missionaries, 7: Marriages, 31:

Deaths, 10.

TRICHINOPOLY.

On the Southern Carnatic, in the In-

dia. *Missionary Society*.—1766.

Christian Pohl.

At this place the illustrious Swartz la-

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Deaths, 10.

in the Bushmen's Country—about 500

miles from Cape Town.

1814.

Erasmus Smith, John Goeyman, native.

VANS-VARIYA.

A station about 30 miles north of Calcutta.

BAPTIST MISSIONARY SOCIETY.

Tarachund and Mut'hoora, natives.

Tarachund supports himself as a writer,

as his companion does by teaching school.

Tarachund has composed a number of Ben-

galee hymns, to be printed and dispersed

over Bengal. Some of the school-boys

are so well instructed in Christianity, as to

refute the arguments of the idolaters who

visit the school; and some of them ex-

plain the Scriptures with much intelligence.

VEPERY.

Near Madras.

CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE SOCIETY.—1727.

Charles Wm. Pezold.

Here the eminent Gericke formerly labored.

VIRGIN ISLANDS.

A group of islands in the West Indies.

WESLEYAN METHODISTS.—1788.

James Whitworth, John Raby,

Stephen Swinyard.

It deserves to be remarked, that even

the slaves who had received Christian

instruction at Tortola, armed to defend

the island against French invasions, at the re-

quest of the missionary, whose assistance

had been earnestly required at that crisis:

a proof of the political benefit arising from

the encouragement of missions.

Number of members in Tortola and the

Virgin Islands, 1792; yet, in Tortola,

there are unfavorable circumstances, many

members having been excluded. Bet-

ter days are anticipated.

VIZAGAPATAM.

A town of the Northern Circars, on the

east coast of the Peninsula of India, con-

taining about 20,000 inhabitants.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1815.

John Gordon, Edward Pritchett,

James Dawson.

Here Messrs. Cran and Des Granges,

missionaries, began the translation of the

Scriptures into the Telinga: three Gospels

are already printed, and now circulating

by Anandayyer, a converted Brah-

min; and other parts of the Bible are in

progress. Schools are also established

here, with the prospect of great good

being done to many native and half-caste

children.

YONGROO POMOH.

In Western Africa, opposite Sierra Leone,

across the river—a station among the

Bulloms.

CHURCH MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1812.

Gustavus Reinhold Nylander,

John Brereton Cates, schoolmaster.

Stephen Caulker, native usher.

Mr. Nylander, who had supplied for

several years the office of chaplain of Sierra

Leone, established this mission in the close

of 1812. He has translated several books

of the New Testament into Bullom, with

the Morning and Evening Services, and

has compiled elementary books for teach-

ing the Bulloms their own tongue.

Fifty native children are here maintain-

ed and educated. Mr. Cates has just

sailed to assist Mr. Nylander, by which he

will be enabled to make excursions among

the natives, by whom his character and

proceedings are held in high estimation.

ZUREBRACH.

In South Africa, about 150 miles from

Cape Town—sometimes called Caledon,

from the Caledon Institution established at

this place.

LONDON MISSIONARY SOCIETY.—1811.

John Seidenfaden, Michael Wimmer.

MISSION AT MADRAS.

From the Missionary Register.

The Journals of Messrs. Schnarre and

Rhenius [concluded in the last Recorder]

were accompanied by letters from the

missionaries and the Rev. Marmaduke

Thompson, from which we make some ex-

tracts:—

On Boarding Schools, and Gratuitous

Instruction.

On what you mention (say the mission-

aries) about gaining by teaching or any other

means, allow us to make the following

observations. The revered brethren,

Swartz and Gericke, are generally advert-

ed to, we imagine, when speaking of the

riches which missionaries may acquire in

India: for they left considerable sums be-

hind them, which they devoted to the be-

nefit of the missions. As they acquired

such sums, it is thought that it is not un-

common for others to do the same. But

the case seems now to be different. They

were thrown into somewhat peculiar cir-

cumstances, which, however, seem to exist

no more. It is true, we might acquire

money here, if we were disposed to leave

the native youth, and to erect Boarding

Schools for Europeans. Now, though, in

some measure, this might be done without

injury to the mission, yet we would rather

spend our strength and time for the heath-

en youth, who are far removed from even

common opportunities of education. But

these are poor; and, if their friends are

even able to pay something, they are very

unwilling to make any sacrifice whatever

for their essential improvement. We

have, at present, little prospect of any re-

muneration from them. By and by, some

or other of the rich natives may possibly

be disposed to entrust their children to us,

and to reward us: and if so, that will en-

able us the better to help those around us

who are in need.

State of the Natives.

On this subject the missionaries write:

"In the Journals you will find some par-

ticulars respecting the state of the heath-

ens, as well as native Christians, in this

place. Among those of the heathens, who,

by our means, have been more clearly in-

formed of the nature of the Gospel, noth-

ing of a real and joyful reception has hith-

erto appeared. They admit all to be true,

and unanimously acknowledge their idolat-

rous worship to be foolishness; they even

put very pleasing questions to us, and

make many fair confessions, as you will

especially find in the Children's Reports;

so that one unacquainted with the actual

state of the people would be naturally in-

duced to think very highly of them in

point of Christianity: and certainly, in

some measure, we may rejoice at these ap-

pearances; yet very little is to be built

upon them. In the midst of fair acknow-

ledgements, and apparently fervent emo-

tions, these men remain unaltered. The

cue effect does not follow. Until they ac-

tually come forward, and anxiously and

feelingly ask, *What shall we do to be saved?*

and actually leave their superstitions,

we dare not trust their confessions. How-

ever, we praise God our Saviour even for

this: for all will undoubtedly serve as pre-

parations for the true experience of the

power of the Gospel; and we may cherish

the hope, that the days will come when the

heaven shall have worked till the whole is

leavened. We desire, by the grace of God,

to labor on this grand errand; and we hope

it will not be in vain.

Advantage of Tracts.

The people in this place (the mission-

aries say) are, in general, not unacquainted

with Christianity; but they entertain very

curious and unwholesome notions concern-

ing it. We purpose, therefore, as another

means of promoting our grand object, to

prepare small Tracts, containing perhaps only

one sheet, for dispersion among the people;

but the means for printing them are wait-

ing. A small printing press would be

very advantageous to the mission. For

the present, we shall do by writing what

we cannot do by printing. Our best school-

boys shall copy them, in the hours appoint-

ed for writing. In this manner we have

proceeded already, in preparing two books

for the English Tamil school, containing

select pieces in Tamil and English, with

a Dictionary affixed appropriated to them.

We wish that these likewise might be

printed. We think such small books very

desirable for the advancement of the Tam-

ul and English school. And as the

pieces contain either parts of the Holy

Scriptures, especially histories, or treat on

religion or on the works of God, we trust

they will subserve our grand end.

State of the Schools.

The extension of schools we have much

at heart. We should like to be enabled to

establish, in

THE RECORDER.

BOSTON, TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1817.

No subject of equal intrinsic importance, is less understood by the bulk of professed Christians, than Ecclesiastical History. It has peculiar claims on the attention of those who delight to mark the accomplishment of the Divine promises; and it would seem that for them it must also possess peculiar attractions. When we understand the methods of Divine operation in past ages, for the preservation of the church, and fix our eyes steadily on that Power, which in the deep waters, in the deserts and the flames, has ensured her safety, we are better prepared to trust in Him, while the thickening clouds lower, and the fires of malice kindle to destroy her in these latter days. If we would enjoy all the consolation which may be derived from the assurance, that "the gates of hell shall never prevail against the church," we must go back to former ages, and observe how the promise has been already fulfilled. Our confidence in God is too apt to waver. It must be strengthened by an increasing acquaintance with his word; and our acquaintance with his word much depends on the accuracy with which we mark the dispensations of his providence towards his "chosen people," "from generation to generation."

The prevailing ignorance before mentioned, cannot be excused on the ground that we have no well written histories of the church. Mosheim, Milner, Haver, Nesbit, and others, have compiled a series of facts, and so interwoven useful reflections and moral instruction with them, as to render them interesting to any thoughtful and inquisitive mind. They all have their defects. We do not intend to compare them, as rivals, nor to disparage any of them; we cannot but value them highly, because we have risen from the perusal of them all with satisfaction—and yet we would not place them on the same level. We confess that our predilections are strong in favor of MILNER; not because the most recent, but because the most evangelical and devotional, the most judicious and clear in his statement of facts and delineations of characters.

But Milner, like most of his predecessors, is too voluminous for common use. Though the library of a student cannot be complete without him, yet few in a country of agriculturalists and mechanics like ours, have leisure to wade through five or six thick octavos, within such a period as will permit them to remember at the end, what they found at the beginning. On this ground, we have no difficulty in accounting for the fact with which we started in these observations; nor in admitting the apology with which many would extenuate their "sin of ignorance." We are generally no friends to abridgements, but we have heartily wished to see MILNER abridged, and it gives us pleasure to learn that an abridgment is nearly through the press, and will be published in a few days. [See Advertisement.] We anticipate with satisfaction its introduction into our higher schools, and into many domestic libraries, where it cannot fail to instruct, to edify and animate its possessor. We believe that this publication will be instrumental of much good, not only to the rising generation, but to the church of God; and that the pious female, whose modesty has yielded to the solicitations of her friends so far as to give to the public a work which she had originally designed for the exclusive benefit of schools under her care, will have occasion to rejoice, that "her labor is not in vain." We speak not the language of adulation. We hope that discriminating liberality will speedily reward the industry and perseverance of a female of our own country, whose motive is the enlargement of Zion, and whose happiness consists in doing good.

Indian Characteristic.

When Suscep the Indian, who was lately tried at Bangor, for the murder of William Knight, an Inn keeper, had stabbed his man and he fell—he repeatedly resigned himself to his fate. He repeatedly asked the bye-standers to kill him—and upon their refusing—he offered any one of them three dollars, all the money he had, to take away his life. Upon being asked the reason of so singular a request, he said he had killed Knight, because he had given him a blow, now said he if you kill me the account will be balanced, and I shall go to heaven. But if I die a natural death, I shall go to hell! What do you think has become of Knight? said a gentleman. O replied Suscep he is in heaven; he struck me and I killed him and so settled the account. An Indian cannot survive a blow without revenging it, he says.

The Pirate Mitchell, a noted offender against the laws of nations in the Gulf of Mexico, has been shot on or about the 2d of June, (but not mortally) by a party of soldiers, who were sent from New-Orleans to apprehend him. He was found in a small cabin in the vicinity of the Bayou St. John. It was reported and generally believed in the city of New-Orleans, that a short time before he was taken he had sunk a vessel with 80 souls on board.

George Quinn has lately been arrested and committed for trial at the Municipal Court in this town, for uttering forged and counterfeit money. The evidence is said to be strong against him.

Hydrophobia—A case of this dreadful disease, in which the patient died in terrible agonies, occurred in Baltimore a few days ago supposed to be from the bite of a dog about twenty years before and not then thought mad.

The small pox has found its way into our Western settlements. Every argument is employed to recommend the reasonable use of Vaccine. But it is found that nothing but the presence of evil can oblige the use of that salutary and sufficient preventive of this most serious calamity. A young man driving a team was killed lately by lightning near Schenectady. Both the horses also were killed. The young man was the support of his aged parents.

Baldwin's Distillery, at Newark, N. J. was destroyed lately by the bursting of one of the boilers. The loss given at \$30,000 dollars. One man employed in the distillery lost his life by the accident.

Drowned, in Deerfield River, on the 12th inst. between Conway and Shelburne, two men named Wilder and Briggs by the upsetting of a canoe. There were three men in the canoe at the time it upset, a Mr. Field and the two above named. Upset, a Mr. Field and the two above named. Upset, a Mr. Field and the two above named. Upset, a Mr. Field and the two above named.

The Central College.
Richmond, July 17.—This interesting institution, whose site was a few weeks since designated, near Charlottesville, in the presence of Jefferson, Madison, Monroe, and Gen. Cooke, is extending its funds with the most brilliant success. Subscriptions have already been procured to the amount of 16 or 18,000 dollars. On the list before us, Thomas Jefferson, John H. Cooke, Joseph C. Cable, George Diers, Wilson C. Nicholas, and John Patterson, have put down \$1000 each. Messrs. Madison and Monroe are to contribute a similar sum. Such an institution, commenced under such auspices, and conducted with such spirit, must succeed.—*Richmond Enquirer.*

The Season.—Most of the Wheat and Rye in this neighborhood, was harvested last week. The time of ingathering was very favorable. There is an abundant crop of both kinds of grain; a considerable part has been got in, in good order. The Indian corn has improved remarkably within the last two weeks. There may be yet good crops of this grain.—*Trenton paper.*

St. Louis, the capital of Missouri Territory, is rapidly increasing in wealth and importance. The present population is estimated at 3000. In that town there are upwards of twenty-three commercial establishments, that do business on a pretty large scale; also, two banking institutions with a capital of nearly one million of dollars.

THE PRESIDENT'S TOUR.

EXTRACTED FROM THE CENTINEL.

On Thursday the 17th the President and suite returned to Biddeford from Portland; he arrived at eight o'clock, A. M. at the rural seat of the Hon. George Thacher, where many of our citizens assembled to meet him. Among them was Deacon Chas. of Saco, aged 99 years—when introduced, he said—

"He had almost completed his century; and had rode three miles to see, and take by the hand, the President of the United States—the first officer of the nation, requiring no other guard than the affection of a free and happy people—delighting to honor the man of their choice.—May God bless you—direct you by his wisdom and counsel in the great and arduous duties of your exalted station. May you be the means, in the hands of God, of uniting all in exertions for the best good of our common country, and long be continued a rich blessing to this people; and like Joshua of old, lead them to virtue, honor and glory."

To the appearance of the Patriarch was also that of a man long acquainted with the world and its customs. In his blessing, he appealed to our Creator in strains of eloquence and feeling almost beyond conception. The feelings of every one present were strangely affected, and not the least so, was the illustrious guest.

The President took the upper road and passed through Berwick, S. Berwick, and Somersworth, to Dover, where he arrived on Thursday in time to dine. Here he received an address from a committee of the citizens of that town—to which he returned a verbal answer.

On Friday, the 18th, the President left Dover, N. H. in the morning, breakfasted at Durham, and passed through Nottingham, Northwood, Epsom and Chichester, escorted through each; and about three o'clock arrived on the confines of Concord.

Here he was met by the committee of arrangements of the town, and escorted by cavalry & citizens on horseback, to Concord Bridge. He then received a salute of artillery and infantry; alighted at an inn, where he took refreshment, rendered necessary from the fatigue and extreme heat of the day; and was then escorted to a stage, erected for the occasion: where an address was read to him by the Hon. Mr. Thompson, to which the President made a reply.

The President dined at Barker's—wished the inhabitants continued prosperity; and attended a Concert at the Meeting-house, which was fancifully decorated for the occasion.

Part of Saturday the President devoted to the business of his closet;—dined with the Hon. Mr. Thompson; and in the afternoon took a trip in the newly launched Pleasure Boat, *The President*, down the Merrimack to Garven's Falls, and passed the five locks at that place, into the river below the falls. The President then returned to town, and passed the evening at Col. Kent's.

On Sunday, the President attended divine service, forenoon and afternoon, at the Rev. Dr. M'Farland's Meeting-house. In the evening, he viewed the new State House, & visited at Mr. Hill's. While at Concord, the President received a note from Gov. Plumer, stating his inability to pay him that respectful attention which was due to his character and station, on account of confinement to his chamber by an attack of the typhus fever.

He left Concord, on Monday morning, and arrived in Hanover the same evening. His reception at Hanover is highly spoken of, for its splendor, and the length of the cavalcade of citizens. The address too was highly respectful and dignified, and the President's answer eloquent and happy. In the evening he called upon the Rival Corporations of the College; and his visit produced a harmonious interchange of civilities by personages who have long been at variance.

We deem the following anecdote worthy record.—In the widow of the late President Wheeler, the President found the fair Comforter who dressed the wound which he received in the memorable battle of Trenton in 1777.—As they had not before seen each other since that period, the emotions which the interview occasioned may be better conceived than described.

On Tuesday he proceeded to Windsor, which he reached that evening. On his way thither, notwithstanding the rain poured down in torrents, he made a detour to Strafford, to view the extensive *Cupperus Establishment* there, owned by Messrs. Reynolds, Col. Disney, and others of this town; and expressed the gratification he experienced in finding there such an immense resource of an article so essential to native manufactures.

On Wednesday he left Windsor; and it was expected, would reach Montpelier that night; on Thursday evening he left Burlington, and on Friday evening at Plattsburgh; where he probably passed the Sabbath of the 27th.

We subjoin from the Dedham Gazette, the following biographical summary, which at this time will be read with interest.

James Monroe, President of the United States, was born in 1759. He was in the battle of Trenton, Dec. 1776, and was there severely wounded. Gen. Washington afterwards promoted him to a captaincy. He was next appointed to Lord Stirling, and was subsequently Colonel of a regiment. In 1782 he was a member of the Virginia legislature, and in 1783 was of the old Congress. In 1788 he was a member of the Virginia Convention that ratified the Constitution of the United States. In 1790 he was elected Senator of the United States, in which place he remained till 1794, when he was appointed minister to France. On his return from France, he was elected Governor of Virginia, and held that office till 1799. In 1802 he was sent to France, by Mr. Jefferson, to negotiate the purchase of Louisiana. In 1803 he was appointed Minister to London, and in 1805 was sent on a special mission to Spain. In 1810, on his return from Europe, he was elected again to the Legislature of Virginia, and the same year chosen Governor of that State. In 1811 he accepted, for a short time, the office of Secretary of War. He continued Secretary of State till he became President of the United States.

FOREIGN NEWS.

From France.

PARIS, MAY 31. The trials of the late conspirators in *Bordeaux* terminated the 25th inst. The advocates of the accused labored hard to save them.—But the jury found all the indictments supported; and sixteen of them pronounced to be guilty. Of these, *Randon, Maury, Theron, Bedrines, Lhote, and Casigne*, were sentenced to suffer death.—Six were sentenced to five years imprisonment, and 1000 francs fine, and four to imprisonment for short periods. Before sentence was pronounced on *Bedrines*, the President of the Court said, "Jean-Francois-Frederick Bedrines—You have failed in honor; I lecture, in the name of the Legion of Honor, that you have ceased to be one of its members." This sentence and that of death, are in conformity to Buonaparte's Criminal Code.

Affairs of Wirtemberg.

PARIS, JUNE 10, 1817.—The contest of politics which has so long agitated the kingdom of Wirtemberg is approximating to a close. It is known, that on the accession of the present King to the throne, he ordered the States of his kingdom to be convened, and laid before them, for their adoption, the plan of a new Constitution. From the acknowledged liberality of the King (and which was so much extolled when he was a Prince) it was anticipated that this Constitution would prove highly satisfactory.—But the result has been different.—On the 2d June, the question, *Shall the present plan of Constitution be accepted?* Was decided.—Yeas 42, Nays 67; and a committee appointed to acquaint the King, with the rejection.

The minority on this subject, immediately entered their protest against the decision, and declared, that for themselves, and in the name of the places they represent, they adopted the Constitution, and prayed the King to sanction the declaration.

On the 4th June, the King directed the Assembly to be dissolved; and on the 5th he declared that his duty forbade him making any other sacrifices to the demands of the States; that he regarded the Constitutional Charter as established, and that it shall go into immediate effect when it shall be adopted by a majority of the people, which shall be declared by the organ of the assemblies of the bailiages, or by the magistrates. It is said the people will adopt what the high nobles have rejected, and that the Constitution will be executed.

Capture of Amelia, &c.

Charleston, (S. C.) July 15, 1817.—We have all the particulars of the capture of *Amelia* island, by Gen. Gregor Mac Gregor, and of their ulterior proceedings.

His force landed at a distance from the fort of *Ferdinand* (on *Amelia*) waded through a morass up to their waists, and summoned the fort to surrender. The summons was complied with without a gun being fired.

The capitulation is dated 29th June, 1817, in *Ferdinand*. It stipulates, in four articles, That the garrison shall be prisoners of war, and with all their baggage, &c. shall be sent to Augustine, or Havana;—that all the arms, munitions, &c. shall be delivered to the Independents;—that private persons and property shall be considered sacred and inviolable;—that all who do not choose to join the standard of the Independents shall have six months in which to sell their property, and remove; and that the General (Mac Gregor) offers to the inhabitants, whether friends or foes, the privilege of returning, and enjoying all the benefits of the capitulation, as private persons. Signed by *Francisco Morales*, and *Joseph DelBarren*; and approved by *Gregor MacGregor*.

A proclamation in the spirit of the capitulation was issued on the 30th; and an Address on the 1st July, thanking his troops for their services. From St. Mary's we learn, that on the 4th July the Spaniards evacuated a small out-post on St. John's river, called fort *Nicholas*, and escaped in two gun-boats, after having spiked their cannon and destroyed their arms and small stores. This is said to have been done in dread of M'Gregor's forces; but may have been in consequence of orders from the commander at *St. Augustine* to concentrate all his forces there.

St. Augustine will be the next object of M'Gregor's attention; but he will not make an attempt until he is reinforced from the North; and he is in daily expectation of a ship of 28 guns, and 300 men, from *New-York*. In the mean time, the Spanish Governor (Coppinger) is making preparations for a stout resistance. The city of *St. Augustine* (the capital of east Florida) is well fortified; and beside, the usual Spanish garrison can furnish a considerable force from a population of 4000 inhabitants, if they can be prevailed upon to defend their city. Gen. M'Gregor exercises sovereign authority over the conquered parts of the island. He has power to do this, by his commission from "the Supreme Director of Mexico, South America;" and as General in Chief of the armies of the two Floridas. A Prize Court has been established, of which *J. D. Heath*, Esq. of Charleston, is judge; a post-office, and a newspaper, printed in English, is to be issued.

Latest from Amelia Island.

We have seen several letters from St. Mary's and Amelia Island, received by yesterday's mail, which confirm the verbal accounts received here a few days since, from the same quarter, that the prospects of the Patriots, were by no means so flattering as at first represented. Had M'Gregor pushed for St. Augustine, immediately on his landing at Amelia, while the Spaniards were panic struck and flying before him, he might perhaps have gained possession of that fortress—but he has lost that opportunity by delay; his followers are becoming dissatisfied; while the inhabitants of Florida are taking the alarm from the misconduct of his outposts; and the planters are petitioning the officers of the American government on the frontier, for permission to bring their negroes into our territory for safety.—*Charleston pa.*

Latest from Mexico.

Capt. Pond, of the schr. *Ellen-Tooker*, from the Gulf of Mexico, informs us, that the patriot Gen. Terrand, with 2000 men, had gone over to the royalists, having previously been promised the king's pardon. Gen. Victoria Guadalupe, with about 300 men, was within 100 miles of Vera Cruz, hemmed in by the royal armies. Gen. Mina's head quarters had been at Santa Masina, which place he had fortified and left in it a garrison of about 80 men.—The Gen. then proceeded with about 600 men for St. Louis Potosa, his communication with the sea coast being entirely cut off by the royalists.—*N. Y. Mer. Adv.*

MARRIAGES.

In Portland, Mr. Ammi B. Mitchell, of Bath, to Miss Nancy Jones: Mr. Thomas Treadwell, of Brierley, to Miss Mary C. Greenleaf. In Kittery, Mr. Samuel Badger, jun to Miss Sophia M. Fernald: Mr. Noah Manson, to Miss Catharine Fernald. In Greenfield, Mr. Sylvester Allen, merchant, to Miss Harriet, daughter of Jerom Ripley, Esq. In Springfield, Mr. Lyman Cutler, to Miss Lavinia Moore.—In West-Springfield, Mr. Lewis Warner, to Miss Fanny Wilson. In Salem, Mr. Isaac Adams, to Miss Mary Bishop.—In Danvers, Mr. Jasper Needham, to Miss Becky Shed.—In Marblehead, Mr. Isaiah Putnam, mer. of Salem, to Miss Mary Lindsey. In Charlestown, Mr. Solon Stetson, of Boston, to Miss Anna, daughter of Mr. Ezra Welsh.—Mr. Jacob Proctor, to Mrs. Lucretia Taffs.

In Newburyport, James Prince, Esq. to Mrs. Mary Hale.—Capt. Alexander Livingston, to Miss Abigail Knapp.—In Newbury, Mr. Thomas Moody, to Miss Hannah Bray. In Boston, Mr. Joshua Davis, 2d, to Miss Margaret Sullivan.—Mr. Robert Parker, to Miss Sophia Munroe.—Mr. John Kepp, to Miss Polly Allen.—Mr. Thomas L. Norton, to Catharine Chandler.

DEATHS.

In Naples, Ermingildo Idiccone, aged 110, in the full possession of his mental faculties. In Havana, Capt. Prentiss, of Marblehead. At St. Jago de Cuba, Mr. Eben. Niles of Boston. At St. Thomas, Mr. John Curtis, of Woolwich, mate of brig *Washington*, arrived here. Killed, in action, on board privateer brig *Regent* off Cadiz, Capt. Francis Buckley, late of N. Haven. In New-Orleans, Mr. Nathaniel Capen, jun, formerly of Dedham, Mass. In Charleston, (S. C.) Rufus Gillison, aged 23, a native of the District of Maine. In Virginia, Dr. Griffith Stith, District Judge. In Hampton, (N. H.) Mr. Samuel Coolbroth, died in 15 minutes, from the rupture of a blood vessel. Also, Oliver, son of Samuel S. Page, died in 12 hours from eating green apples. In Atkinson, (N. H.) Lieut. James Noyes, 57. In Lebanon, (N. H.) Rev. Isaiah Porter. In Keene, Col. Timothy Ellis, aged 90. In Portland, Mr. Joseph Baker, aged 38: Mrs. Anne Webb, aged 64: Mrs. Nancy Sterrat, 67: Gabriel Liogreen, a British sailor, by suicide. In Fryeburg, Deacon Ezra Carter, aged 74. Drowned, on his passage from Portsmouth to Boston, Mr. John Bartlett, aged 30. In Needham, Mrs. Rebecca Jackson, wife of Mr. Ephraim Jackson, aged 59. In Oxford, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Capt. Solomon Harwood, aged 42. In Leicester, Mrs. Avelina Trask, aged 37. In Southborough, Miss Martha, daughter of Mr. Josiah Tozer, aged 26.—Caleb S. Winchester, son of Mr. Fitch W. aged 9 years. He was run away with by a horse, and with one foot entangled in the stirrup was dashed against a stone wall, carriage wheels, &c. He expired in a few minutes. His parents were witnesses of the scene. In Amesbury, William Baily, son of the late Capt. Stephen Webster, drowned. In Nantucket, Mr. George Newbegin, aged 50. In Brewer, Miss Lucy Shepard, aged 26, formerly of Foxborough. In Hingham, Miss Rebecca, only daughter of Major Jedediah Lincoln, aged 17.—Mrs. Hannah Hobart, wife of Mr. Japheth H. aged 84. In Haverhill, Mrs. Abigail, wife of Mr. Samuel Walker: Mr. Caleb White, aged 28. In Haverhill, Mr. James Duman, aged 92. In Newburyport, Mrs. Judith, wife of Capt. Ezra Lovell, late of Amesbury, aged 59. In Sandwich, Mr. Ebenezer Crocker, aged 26. In Sandwich, Miss Sarah Walker, aged 51. In Brookline, Miss Susan Thayer, aged 46. In Watertown, Mr. John Sawyer, aged 92.—Mrs. Mary Fowle, wife of Capt. John F. aged 58. In Cambridgeport, Mr. Andrew Boardman, 72. In Charlestown, Mr. Ebenezer Parker, 37.—Miss Sally, eldest dau. of Mr. Wm. Arnold, 15. In Boston, Mr. Stephen Deblais, aged 24.—Mr. Joseph R. Wilder, aged 32.—Miss Sopha, dau. of Aaron Hill, Esq. aged 30.

Church History Abridged.

IN the Press, and in a few days will be published at the principal Bookstores, An Abridgement of *MILNER'S Church History*, for the use of Schools and Private Families.—By REBECCA EATON.—In one volume 12mo. neatly bound and lettered, price one dollar. Those, who know and appreciate the merits of Milner's History of the Church, will rejoice to see its valuable contents compressed to a size, that shall be accessible to common readers. Few are able to purchase, or have leisure to read the work entire. An epitome of so valuable a work, on so important a subject, cannot fail to be acceptable and useful to the community; but the principal object of this abridgment is, to accommodate those teachers, who are desirous of giving, at least an outline, of sacred history to their pupils. The work was first prepared, and used by the author for this purpose; and, as she trusts, not without success. She now, with great diffidence, although encouraged by the strong solicitation of a number of friends, whose judgment she highly values, offers it to the patronage of the public, hoping it will meet with success, and prove as useful to others, as she has been flattered to believe it has been to herself.

Andover, March 1, 1817.

To Miss REBECCA EATON, Dear Friend—I am highly gratified that you have undertaken an abridgment of Milner's Church History. It has long appeared to me, that something of this kind would be of great consequence to our academies and higher schools. From what I have seen of the execution of the work, I hesitate not to recommend it to the public patronage, and have no doubt it will be extensively circulated, and be of great utility in the education of our youth.

I am yours with great esteem,

LEONARD WOODS.

Persons holding Subscription Papers are requested to return them immediately to the Bookstore of Cummings & Hilliard, No. 1, Cornhill, Boston. July 29.

Merino Shawls, Silks, Sattins, &c.

BENJAMIN DOW (head of State-street), No. 56, Cornhill, has selected & opened this day, 1 case Merino Shawls, rich embroidered borders, 1 do. handsome Silk Shawls, 1 do. rich Sattins—white, green, black, and other fashionable colors, 1 do. Florence Lustrings, among which are, white, green, blue, &c. Furniture Prints, plaid Silks, Muslins, &c. Also, 1 small case of Thread Laces. July 29

REMOVAL.

JAMES BREWER, has removed from Court-street, to No. 64, Market-street, where he offers for sale, at reduced prices, a general assortment of FANCY GOODS. July 32.

Cabinet Manufactory.

JOSHUA B. HANNERS, at his shop in Berry-street, (near the Rev. Mr. Channing's Meeting-House,) manufactures all kinds of CABINET WORK, of the best materials, and in a workman-like manner. Old furniture repaired and varnished.—and all kinds of work in the line of his profession, executed at the shortest notice and on the most reasonable terms. July 29.

ANDREW ELLISON—Tailor.

HAS removed from No. 25, Hanover-street, to No. 4, Cornhill-Court, where he intends carrying on his business in its various branches, and hopes by unremitting attention to merit a continuance of public favor. July 22.

RALPH HIBBARD.

IF *Ralph Hibbard*, who was the nephew of the late *RALPH TINKLEBURY*, Esq. of Rotherham, in Yorkshire (Eng.) be now living, and will apply at the office of Messrs. Wheatley & Badger, in Rotherham, aforesaid, he will hear of something to his advantage. And any person who can give information of the said *Ralph Hibbard*, at the above office, will be handsomely rewarded. The said *Ralph Hibbard*, left Rotherham about forty years ago, and was supposed to go to America. Other Editors are requested to notice the above. July 29.

At NORWICH From the Christian Register, dated November 3, 1817, June 30, 1818. A letter to your request, to give a revival in this place. In June, 1817, a church was formed consisting of Baptists and Presbyterians. This church was organized in the month of June, 1817, and has since that time been increasing in numbers. The church is now composed of about 100 members, and is very active in its religious efforts. The church is situated in the town of Norwich, in the county of Suffolk. The church is very well attended, and the members are very devoted to their religious duties. The church is very well supplied with ministers, and the members are very well educated. The church is very well supplied with books, and the members are very well supplied with money. The church is very well supplied with everything that is necessary for the support of its religious efforts. The church is very well supplied with everything that is necessary for the support of its religious efforts.

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